Gov Ellis Proclamation

Dr J Ramsay

The Salisbury Banner

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY

STEWART & SAUNDERS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (invariably in advance).....$2 00

If not paid in advance..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, or subscription are paid

The above terms will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every instance.

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VIII. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861. NO. 16.

All Advertisements

WILL BE INSERTED

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (16 lines) one insertion.....$1

Each subsequent insertion..... 25

One square six months..... 4 75

One square one year..... 8 00

Quarter of a column one year..... 20 00

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The Family.

The family is like a book—
The children are the leaves—
The parents are the cover, that
Protective duty gives.

At first the pages of the book
Are blank and purely fair;
But time soon writeth memories,
And painteth pictures there.

Love is the little golden clasp
That bideth up the trust;
Oh, break it not, lest all the leaves
Shall scatter and be lost.

From the Farm Journal.

The Poetry of Plowing.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Clear the brown path to meet the coming gleam!
Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking team,
With toil's bright dew-drops on his sunburnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the plow!
First in the field before the reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done.
Line after line, along the burning sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod;
Still where he treads the stubboron clods divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;
Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy corn-field cleaves;
Up the steep hill side, where the laboring train
Stands the long track that scores the level plain;
Through the moist valley clogg'd with oozing clay,
The patient convoy breaks its destined way;
At every turn the loosening chains resound.
The swinging ploughshare circles glistening round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,
And wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

Written for the Banner.

LEVERS OF LIGHT.

Our world is but a dark cavern—the hollow and gloomy interior of the mountain of Ignorance. Some of its accursed inhabitants grope along its jagged rocks, and fall forever its pits of ruin. O hers, guided by weak and wandering rays from the upper world of Light and Knowledge, stealing through crannies and openings in the roof, (made by Divine Mercy or the good angel, Labor,) reach, at length, after sore and tedious struggles, the mouth of the labyrinth, and the realm of DAY opens opens upon their eyes.

How shall we widen these openings?—Place the right *Levers* between the rocks, and "prize down" heavily, that we may have "more light."

Three Levers there are, which, in proportion to the force applied to them, will make the fissures wider and wider, and more and more men will "see how to walk." They are:

1. The Press,
2. The School,
3. The Pulpit.

I place them in what I deem the natural order of their comparative importance,—let others or popular methods weigh them as they will—in what I am convinced is the way they must and ought to work.

Firstly, the Press gives us the Bible; secondly, the School learns us to read and comprehend it; and, lastly, the Pulpit applies the information, (thus *previously acquired*,) to the conviction and the regeneration of the heart, and the ultimate salvation of man.

Common honesty and common sense dictate that this is the *true natural order* of their duties. Yet, such monsters as ignorant Churches *do exist*, and even some who advocate ignorance—whose teachers "thank the Lord that they are unlarned and uniddycated men." Now, the Church rests upon the Bible. To him who cannot read and understand what he reads, the Bible is a tongueless image—no more than a heathen god of leather and paper—and, at the very best, an amulet of mere superstitious reverence. We say this boldly—in the full consciousness of its truth. In other words, there is nothing we call by the name of Religion that is worthy the name, unless it is, directly or indirectly the effect of the great prime cause, *Education*, endowed by the Press and the School.

E. P. H.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

At about 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Thursday, General Beauregard made a demand on Major Anderson for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter, through his Aids, Col. James Chesnut, Jr., Col. Chisolm and Capt. Lee. Major Anderson replied that such a course would be inconsistent with the duty he was required by his Government to perform. The answer was communicated by the General-in-Chief to President Davis.

At about 9 o'clock, General Beauregard received a reply from President Davis, by which he was istructed to inform Major Anderson that if he would evacuate the fort he beld when his present supply of provisions was exhausted there would be no appeal to arms. This proposition was borne to Major Anderson by the Aids who had delivered the first message, and he refused to accept the condition. The General-in-Chief forthwith gave the order that the batteries be opened at half-past four o'clock on Friday morning. Major Anderson's reply was decisive of the momentous question, and General Beauregard determined to apply the last argument.

The stout soldier had resolved to make a desperate defence, and the bloody trial of strength must be essayed. The sword must cut asunder the last tie that bound us to a people, whom, in spite of wrongs and injustice wantonly inflicted through a long series of years, we had not yet utterly hated and despised. The last expiring spark of affection must be quenched in blood. Some of the most splendid pages in our glorious history must be blurred. A blow must be struck that would make the ears of every Republican fanatic tingle, and whose dreadful effects will be felt by generations yet to come.—We must transmit a heritage of rankling and undying hate to our children.

The crisis had arrived, and we were fully prepared to meet it. The work that awaited the morrow was of a momentous character, but we had counted the cost, and had resolved to do it or die in the attempt.

At the gray of the morning of Friday the roar of cannon broke upon the ear—The expected sound was answered thousands. The houses were in a few minutes emptied of their excited occupants, and the living stream poured through all the streets leading to the wharves and batte-

At thirty minutes past four o'clock the conflict was opened by the discharge of a shell from the howitzer battery on James' Island, under the command of Capt. Geo. S. James, who followed the riddled Palmetto banner on the bloody battle fields of Mexico.

The sending of this harmful messenger to Major Anderson was followed by a deafening explosion, which was caused by the blowing up of a building that stood in front of the battery.

While the white smoke was melting away into the air another shell, which Lieut. W. Hampton Gibbes has the honor of having fired, pursued its noiseless way toward the hostile fortification.

The honored missive described its beautiful curve through the balmy air, and falling within the hostile fortress, scattered its deadly contents in all directions. Fort Moultrie then took up the tale of death, and in a moment the guns from the redoubtable Gun Battery on Cummings' Point, from Captain McCready's battery, from Capt. Jas. Hamilton's floating battery, the infilade battery, and other fortifications spit forth their wrath at the grim fortress rising so defiantly out of the sea.

Major Anderson received the shot and shell in silence. But the deepening twilight revealed the Stars and Stripes floating proudly in the breeze. The batteries continued at regular intevals to belch iron vengeance, and still no answer was returned by the foe. About an hour after the booming began, two balls rushed hissing through the air, and glanced harmless from the stuccoed bricks of Fort Moultrie.—The embrasures of the hostile fortress gave forth no sound again till between six and seven o'clock, when, as if wrathful from enforced delay, from casement and parapet the United States officer poured a storm of iron hail upon Fort Moultrie, Stevens' Iron Battery and the Floating Battery.—The broadside was returned with spirit by the gallant gunners at these important posts. The firing now began in good earnest.

A boat bearing dispatches to Gen. Beauregard from Morris' Island, reached the city about nine o'clock, reported that all the batteries were working admirably; that no one was injured, and that the men were wild with enthusiasm.

A short time after that happy news was received, the schooner Petril, from Hog Island Channel, reported that the shot from Stevens' Iron Battery had told upon the walls of Fort Sumter. And also that Fort Moultrie had sustained no damage.

About half-past nine o'clock, Capt. R. S. Parker reported from Sullivan's Island to Mount Pleasant that everything was in fine condition at Fort Moultrie, and that the soldiers had escaped unhurt.

The same despatch stated that the embrasures of the Floating Battery were undamaged by the shock of the shot, and though that formidable structure had been struck eleven times, the balls had not started a single bolt. Anderson had concentrated his fire upon the Floating Battery, and the Dahlgren Battery, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton. A number of shells had dropped into Fort Sumter, and one gun enbarbette had been dismounted.

The following cheering tidings were brought to the city by Col. Edmund Yates, Acting Lieutenant to Dozier, of the Confederate States Navy, from Fort Johnson. Stevens' Battery and the Floating Battery are doing important service. Stevens' Battery has made considerable progress in breaching the South and Southwest walls of Fort Sumter. The Northwest wall is suffering from the well aimed fire of the Floating Battery, whose shot have dismounted several of the guns on the parapet, and made it impossible to use remaining ones. The Howitzer Battery connected with the impregnable Gun Battery at Cumming's Point is managed with consummate skill and terrible effect.

Not a single casualty has happened.—The troops are in the best spirits. Two of the guns at Fort Sumter appear to be disabled. Considerable damage has been done to the roofs of the officer's quarters

At one o'clock the following was received from Morris' Island. Two guns in Stevens' battery temporarily disabled, Anderson's fire having injured the doors of the embrasures The damage will be repaired speedily. It is thought that Fort Sumter will be bre ched in two hours.—Three steam vessels of war were seen off the bar, one of them supposed to be the Harriet Lane.

Capt. R. S. Parker reached the city from Fort Moultrie at half-past two o'clock, and makes the following report: Capt. Parker visited Fort Moultrie and the infilading battery near by, and found all well and in high spirits. He left the mortar battery, Lieut. Hollinquist, at ten minutes past two. The soldiers stationed there are giving a good account of themselves. The floating battery had been struck eighteen times, and received no material injury.

The venerable Edmund Ruffin, who, as soon as it was known a battle was inevitable, hastened over to Morris' Island and was elected a member of the Palmetto Guard, fired the first gun from Stevens' Iron Battery. All honor to the chivalric Virginian! May he live many years to wear the fadeless wreath that honor placed upon his brow on our glorious Friday.

Another noble son of the Old Dominion, who rebukingly reminds her of her past glory, was appointed on General Beauregard's Staff, on Thursday, bore despatches to the General in command, from Brigadier-General James Simons, in command of Morris' Island, during the thickest of the fight, and in the face of a murderous fire from Fort Sumter. Col. Roger A. Pryor, the eloquent young Virginian, in the execution of that dangerous commission, passed within speaking distance of the angry and hostile fortress.

Despite the fierce and concentrated fire from Fort Sumter, the rival fortification on Sullivan's Island received but slight damage. Its Moultrie stood unmoved, and are this

by the rude shocks of the shot.

The Floating Battery came out of the iron storm without losing a plate of its iron cover or a splinter of its pine.

A brisk fire was kept up by all the batteries until about 7 o'clock in the evening, after which hour the guns boomed at regular intervals of twenty minutes.

All the batteries on Morris' Island, bearing on the channel, kept up a steady fire for some time at the dawn of day. It is reported they threw their shot into the Harriet Lane, and that that steamer having advanced as far as the renowned Star of the West Battery, was crippled by a well aimed shot, after which she deemed it prudent to give up the dangerous attempt, and turned her sharp bow to the sea.

Stevens' Iron Battery played a conspicuous and important part in the brilliant, and, so far as our men are concerned, bloodless conflict, which has placed the 12th of April, 1861, among the memorable days. The calibre of its guns, its nearness to Fort Sumter, its perfect impenetrability, the coolness and skill of its gallant gunners, made this fortification one of the most formidable of Major Anderson's terrible opponents. The effect of its Dahlgreens and 64 pounders was distinctly visible at an early stage of the conflict.—Clouds of mortar and brick dust arose from the southwest wall of the fort as the shot hissed on their errand of death. Shot after shot told with terrible effect on the strong wall, and at about three o'clock, Maj. Anderson ceased to return this murderous fire. In the course of the afternoon the joyful tidings that a breach had been effected in that portion of the fortress were borne to the city.

We dare not close this brief and hurried narrative of the first engagement between the United States and the Confederate States, without returning thanks to Almighty God for the great success that has thus far crowned our arms, and for the extraordinary preservation of our soldiers from casualty and death. In the fifteen hours of almost incessant firing, our enemy one of the most experienced and skillful of artillerists, no injury has been sustained by a single one of our gallant soldiers.

The result of the conflict strengthens and confirms our faith in the justness of the cause for whose achievements we have suffered obloquy, and dared perils of vast magnitude. At the outset of the struggle we invoked the sanckion and aid of that God whom we serve, and His hand has guided and defended us all through the momentous conflict. His favor was most signally, we had almost said miraculously, manifested on this eventful day. We call the roll of those engaged in the battle, and each soldier is here to answer to his name. No tombstone will throw its shadow upon that bright triumphat day. If so it seemeth good in the eyes of Him in whose hands are the issues of life, we fervently pray that our brave sons may pass unharmed through the perils of the day now dawning.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

THE LAWS OF WAR.

The near prospect of hostilities between the United States Government and the Government of the Confederate States, renders some inquiry into the law of nations, on this subject, appropriate and interesting. What are the legal consequences, and what the practical bearing, of a state of war upon the individual rights of citizens of the two Confederacies having dealings with each other, are questions which should be clearly understood. As a contribution from a standard authority to the general stock of knowledge on the subject, we quote, somewhat at length, some extracts from Kent's Commentaries.

We quote first from Lecture 3d, on the Law of Nations, vol. 1:

INTERDICTION OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

"One of the immediate and important consequences of the declaration of war, is the absolute interruption and interdiction of all commercial correspondence, intercourse, and dealing between the subjects of the two countries. The idea that any commercial intercourse of pacific dealing can lawfully subsist between the people of the powers at war, except under the clear and express sanction of the Government, and without a special license, is utterly inconsistent with the new class of duties growing out of a state of war. The interdiction flows, necessarily, from the principle already stated, that a state of war puts all the members of the two nations respectively in hostility to each other; and to suffer individuals to carry on a friendly or commercial intercourse, while the two Governments were at war, would be placing the act of Government and the acts of individuals in contradiction to each other.—It would counteract the operations of war, and throw obstacles in the way of the public efforts, and lead to disorder, imbecility and treason. Trading supposes the existence of civil contracts and relations, and a reference to courts of justice; and it is, therefore, necessarily contradictary in a state of war. It affords aid to an enemy in an effectual manner, by enabling the merchants of the enemy's country to support their Government, and it facilitates the means of conveying intelligence and

carrying on a traitorous [illegible] with the enemy. These [illegible] ply with peculiar force to [illegible] where the principal object [illegible] marine and commerce of [illegible] der to force them to peace. [illegible] settled doctrine in the Eng[illegible] with the English jurists, [illegible] not exist, at the same time [illegible] and a peace for commerce. [illegible] an end at once to all dealing [illegible] munication with each other, [illegible] every individual of the resp[illegible] ments, as well as the Gover[illegible] selves, in a state of hostil[illegible] equally the doctrine of [illegible] sive writers on the law [illegible]

[illegible] ...ndence [illegible] ...ions ap[illegible] ...e States [illegible] ...stroy the [illegible] ...y in or[illegible] ...e a well [illegible] ...erts, and [illegible] ...ore can[illegible] for arms [illegible] ...war puts [illegible] all com[illegible] ...places [illegible] Govern[illegible] ...them. [illegible]

[illegible] ...ed frequently by the Congress of the United States during the Revolutionary War, and again by the Supreme Court of the United States during the Course of the last war, and it is difficult to conceive of a point of doctrine more deeply or extensively rooted in the general maritime law of Europe, and in the universal and immemorial usage of the whole community of the civilized world.

"It follows, as a necessary consequence of the doctrine of the illegality of all intercourse or traffic, without express permission that all contracts with the enemy, made during the war, utterly void. The insurance of enemy's property is an illegal contract, because it is a species of trade and intercourse with the enemy. The drawing of a bill of exchange, by an alien enemy, on a subject of the adverse country, is an illegal and void contract, become it is a communication and contract. The purchase of bills on the enemy's country, or the remission and deposit of funds there, is a dangerous and illegal act, because it may be cherishing the resources and relieving wants of the enemy. The remission of funds, in money or bills, to subjects of the enemy, is unlawful. The inhibition reaches to every communication, direct or circuitous. All endeavors to trade with the enemy, by the intervention of third persons, or by partnerships, have equally failed, and no artifice has succeeded to legalise the trade, without the express permission of the Government. Every relaxation of the rule tends to corrupt the allegiance of the subject, and prevents the war from fulfilling its end. The only exception to this strict and rigorous rule of international jurisprudence, in the case of ransom bills, and they are contracts of necessity, founded on a State of war, and engendered by its violence. It is also a further consequence of the inability of the two States, to commune or carry on any correspondence or business, together, that all commercial partnerships existing between the subjects of the two parties, prior to the war, are dissolved by the mere force and act of the war itself; though other contracts existing prior to the war are not extinguished, but the remedy is only suspended, and his from the inability of an alien enemy to sue, or to sustain, in the language of the civilians, a *persona standi in judico*. The whole of this doctrine respecting the illegality of any commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of two nations at war, was extensively reviewed, and the principal authorities, ancient and modern, foreign and domestic, were accurately examined, and the positions which have been laid down established in the case of Griswold *vs* Waddington, decided in the Supreme Court of this State, and afterwards affirmed on error."

This is technically, and in fact the law of nations. But it is not difficult to imagine that at least with respect to the relations between the Confederate States and the slave States outside of the Confederacy, the technical law will have little actual virtue. The national wants and conveniences of the people of both countries, and the strong social and political sympathies uniting them, will override formal restraints and interdictions. It could only be by stringent statute regulations under severe penalties, that the two people could be kept apart. Even then the law would prove weaker than public opinion in regard at least to some kinds of traffic. For instance, suppose the United States Government made it penal in a Tennesseean to sell to the citizens of the Confederate

[illegible] of marque and reprisal to compel them to sue

It would be obvious[illegible] Confederating States [illegible] such letters.

This should be one [illegible] taken by it in the pro[illegible] ties. It should not be [illegible] the defensive, but give[illegible] ly taste of aggressive [illegible] where he is most vit[illegible] sible.

[illegible] ...sect of letters [illegible] ...sorely, as soon [illegible] ...hace.

[illegible] ...policy of the [illegible] ...ment to issue

[illegible] ...earliest steps [illegible] ...ion of hostili[illegible] ...nt to act on [illegible] ...nemy an ear[illegible] ...in a quarter [illegible] ...most acces[illegible]

LINCOLN'S INTERVIEW WITH THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

We learn from Washington that the Commissioners appointed by the Virginia Convention had a "pleasant interview" with President Lincoln, last Saturday morning, at nine o'clock. The President's reply was given in writing as follows:

Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart and Randolph.

GENTLEMEN: As a Committee of the Virginia Convention, now in session, you present me a preamble and resolution in these words:

[illegible] ...the citizens of this Com[illegible]

[illegible] ...terests of the country, tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to the adjustment of pending difficulties, and threatens a disturbance of the public peace.—Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, present to him this preamble and resolution, and respectfully ask him to communicate to this Convention the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue in regard to the Confederate States."

In answer, I have to say that having, at the beginning of my official term, expressed my intended policy as plainly as I was able, it is with deep regret and some mortification I now learn that there is great and injurious uncertainty in the public mind, as to what that policy is, and what course I intend to pursue.

Not having as yet seen occasion to change, it is now my purpose to pursue the course marked out in the Inaugural Address. I commend a careful consideration of the whole document, as the best expression I can give of my purposes. As I then and therein said, I now repeat:

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what is necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

By the words "property and places belonging to the Government," I chiefly allude to the military posts and property which were in the possession of the Government when it came to my hands.

But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort Sumter, I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had devolved upon me.

And, in any event, I shall, to the best of my ability, repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall, perhaps, cause the United States mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that the commencement of actual war against the Government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need to say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which claim to have seceded, as yet belonging to the Government of the United States, as much as they did before the supposed secession.

Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any armed invasion of any part of the country—not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a fort upon the border of the country.

From the fact that I have quoted a part of the Inaugural Address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part; the whole of which I re-affirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

LETTER TO A HUSBAND.

We find in an exchange the following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband, discovered by him, some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before her husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen:

When this shall reach your eye, dear George, some day when you are turning [illegible] ...away forever, and the cold, white [illegible] ...one will be keeping its lonely watch over [illegible] ...e lips you have so often pressed, and the [illegible] ...d will be growing green that shall hide [illegible] ...rever from your sight the dust of one [illegible] ...ho has often nestled close to your warm [illegible] ...art. For many long and sleepless nights, [illegible] ...hen all but my thoughts were at rest, I [illegible] ...ave wrestled with the consciousness of [illegible] ...pproaching death, until at last it has for[illegible] ...d itself upon my mind; and although to [illegible] ...u, to others it might now seem but the [illegible] ...rvous imagining of a girl, yet, dear [illegible] ...eorge, it is so! Many weary nights have [illegible] ...passed in the endeavor to reconcile my[illegible] ...lf to leaving you, whom I love so well. [illegible] ...d this bright world of sunshine and beau[illegible] ...; and hard is it, indeed, to struggle on [illegible] ...ently and alone with the sure convic[illegible] ...on that I am about to leave all forever, [illegible] ...d go down into the dark valley! "But, [illegible] ...know in whom I have believed, and lean[illegible] ...g on His arm, I fear no evil."

Do not blame for keeping all this even from you. How could I subject you of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will make it aparent to you? I could have wished to live if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departed spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be—and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom. And you shall share my last thought, and the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eyes rests on yours until glazed by death; and our spirits shall hold one last communion until gently faded from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of the better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, my dear George, where you will lay me. Often we stood by the place [illegible] ...and as we watched the [illegible]

it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot, and I know you will love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you will go there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches—"I am not lost but gone before."—*Southern Rural Gentleman.*

KISSING DISCUSSED.

An English scholar thus discourses at the close of an essay on the subject: In a story founded on the same plot as 'Cymbeline,' we are told how the *Iachimo* of the tale lay at Waltam a whole day before he caught sight of the lady; when seeing her in a field, he went up to her and kissed her—'a thing no modest woman can deny.' The practice was in full vigor when Erasmus sojourned in the land, and wrote enthusiastically in its commendation:—'If you go to any place, you are received with a kiss by all; if you depart on a journey, you are dismissed with a kiss; you return—kisses are exchanged; they come to visit you—a kiss the first thing; they leave you—you kiss them all round. Do they meet you anywhere?—kisses in abundance. Lastly, wherever you move, there is nothing but kisses—and if you had but once tasted them!—how soft they are! how fragrant!—on my honour, you would wish not to reside here for ten years only, but for life!' Ladies then used *kissing-comfits of amber-grease* to sweeten their breath! It is upon record that the woods of Madeira, or at any rate, the people in them, once trembled at a kiss; and that the Scotch parson kissed the fiddler's wife, and could not preach for thinking of it—a notable instance of sweetness long drawn out. An old treatise on the pleasures of matrimony and its preliminary courtship, assures us that when a lady condescends to treat her lover by letting him taste the charming cherries of her lips, and draw from thence the fragrant breath that far exceeds Arabia's rich perfume, the privilege wraps the happy man in such pleasure that he imagines he is in Elysium! But this is flat, stale, and unprofitable compared with the effect of a kiss upon the hero of a modern German novel:—'Sophia returned my kiss, and the earth went from under my feet; my soul was no longer in my body; I touched the stars. I knew the happiness of the seraphim!' Poor fellow! it must have been a sad thing for him when he landed on the *terra firma* of matrimony. Kissing, like the rest of the good things of life, should be indulged in in moderation. The ruddiest lip cloys with too much kissing. Young ladies may justly hold in contempt the man who can number his kisses, and take the poet's word for it, that he will be content with few; but we agree with the lassie in the play, that 'waste not, want not, applies to kisses as well as to siller;' and such a prodigal as the jovial vicar, who not satisfied with obtaining a lass, asks the lady to add to that a score—

Then to that twenty add a hundred more;
A thousand to that hundred; so kiss on
To make that thousand up a million:
Treble that million, and when that is done,
Let's kiss afresh, as when we first begun!

deserved never again to taste the cherry ripe life so prettily sang. Since kissing for good manners' sake became a fashion of the past, kissing has gone by favour; so if any of our fair readers will blow a kiss to us, we will blow a kiss to them, and they may do so with perfect safety, for *we never kiss and tell.*

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—The Wilmington *Herald*, referring to the Proclamation of Abe Lincoln, says:

Under the head of "Telegraphic News" [illegible] ...Lincoln, President of the Northern Confederation, in which he calls upon all "loyal" citizens to aid him in his hellish designs of butchering our brethren of the South. Sons of North Carolina, does not your blood boil within your veins, when you think of being called upon to assist in such a murderous plot. Can we, will we, give him our aid? No, never! Although contentions may have arisen in our midst, and ill feeling existed it is now all banished forever. We are now all one—with one feeling and one destiny. The cause of South Carolina, or any other of these Southern States, is our cause. Will we prove traitors to the land of our birth?—Shall we assist our friends, or shall we aid our enemies? We wait not for an answer. By all that is good, noble and pure, we will defend, with our lives, our property and our sacred honor, the cause of the South. Although the "Old North State" has been slow to move, she will be quick to strike a death blow at any that may attempt to cross her soil or use her property in subjugating the South. With opened arms and extended hands we welcome all Yankee hirelings to a hospitable grave, that may enter our midst for that purpose.

A PREREQUISITE.—The Greensboro' (Ga.) *Planters' Weekly* urges the citizens of the town to build a hotel and present their claims for the capital of the Southern Confederacy.—*Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.*

RESTORING DAMAGED VELVET.—The *Moniteur de la Mode* publishes the following method of restoring velvet to its original condition: It is well known that when velvet has been wet, and only in appearance spotted, but is becomes hard and lumpy. To restore its original softness, it must be thoroughly dampened on the wrong side, and held over a hot iron, something which what is done may touch the latter. In a short time it will become, as it were, new again. The theory of this is very simple. The heat of the iron prevents the water through, the steam and forces the water out at the

The Catholics are increasing very fast in England. A letter from London says:

"There were in this country, in 1857, 447 priests, now there are 1,343; being an increase of 895. Then there were 449 chapels; now there are 993; an increase of 544. In 1859 we had 37 monasteries; now we have 47. In the same year we had 123 convents for females; now we have 155. And we have also twelve colleges. In 1847 the Government, for the first time, appointed chaplains, for soldiers, and in 1853 there were 85 such chaplains, but now there are 145—being an increase of 60; there salaries were then £2,802, now they amount to £7,220, or an increase of £4,527. But, besides the enormous increase in the number of chaplains, their status has been altered and improved. The Queen by a royal warrant, dated November, 1857, made them all commissioned officers, and by another royal warrant, in the same month, they are divided into four classes, the lowest of whom stand on a level with captains. They have clerical uniforms, soldier-servants, horses, and all privileges in common with Episcopalian chaplains."

A WOMAN'S TRUE LIFE.—To most women how rarely occurs the opportunity of accomplishing 'great things,' and making great conquests as the on-looking world estimates greatness. But in every relation of life, and in almost every day and hour's experience, there are laid in her pathway 'little crosses' to take up and bear, 'little sacrifices,' which may seem as nothing to the looker-on, but which from peculiarity of temperament, may, in reality, be costly ones; 'little victories' over nameless developments of selfishness; the culture of many a little hope and feeling and principle, and suppression of many desires, [illegible] ...feeble woman sometimes greater and stronger, in the eyes of Him who looks into the soul's innermost recesses, than the mighty man who takes a city.

To the most of women, the great warfare of this probationary life must be a warfare best known by its result—the enemies they would vanquish in the hiden nooks of every day of life, and the victories they gain in the warfare recorded not on the scroll of earthly fame, but by the watching angels, in God's book on high. Then how greatly important is each days result in the discipline of domestic life, if there it is we are to achieve holy victories and then to receive the plaudit, 'Well done'—or, at least to find inscribed upon our course, Defeat, failurs, irretrievable loss.'

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Some time since we published, at the request of a friend a recipe to cure neuralgia. Half a drachm of sal ammonia in an ounce of camphor water, to be table-spoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have tried the recipe, and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one, the sufferer, a lady, had been subjected to acute pains for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal ammonia in camphor water relieved her in a few minutes.—*Alta Californian.*

HOW TO PREVENT SORE SHOULDERS IN WORKING HORSES.—An exchange says: The plan we have tried and never found to fail is to get a piece of leather and have it cut into such a shape as to lie snugly between the shoulders of the horse and the collar. This fends off all the frictions, as the collar slips and moves on the leather and not on the shoulders of the horse—[illegible] ...Lincoln, President of the Northern Confederation, in which he calls upon all "loyal" citizens to aid him in his hellish designs of butchering our brethren of the South. Sons of North Carolina, does not your blood boil within your veins, when you think of being called upon to assist in such a murderous plot. Can we, will we, give him our aid? No, never! Although contentions may have arisen in our midst, and ill feeling existed it is now all banished forever. We are now all one—with one feeling and one destiny. The cause of South Carolina, or any other of these Southern States, is our cause. Will we prove traitors to the land of our birth?—Shall we assist our friends, or shall we aid our enemies? We wait not for an answer. By all that is good, noble and pure, we will defend, with our lives, our property and our sacred honor, the cause of the South. Although the "Old North State" has been slow to move, she will be quick to strike a death blow at any that may attempt to cross her soil or use her property in subjugating the South. With opened arms and extended hands we welcome all Yankee hirelings to a hospitable grave, that may enter our midst for that purpose. remedy is quite a plausible one, and if much better than tying slips of leather or pads of sheepskin under the collar.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—If anything could add to the disgust with which all decent men regard the John Brown Administration, it would be the character of its appointments.—The craven cur Burlingame, who was spewed out of the mouths of even a Massachusetts constituency, has received a first class foreign mission, and the abolition villian Giddings has been appointed agent on the Northern end of the Underground Railroad, or in other words, has been appointed Consul General for Canada. The next appointment, we presume, will be given to one of John Brown's sons.—*Raleigh Register.*

EXCRUCIATING.—A young gentlemen—just from college—while sitting with a young lady one evening, had occasion to use the candle-snuffers; in asking her to hand them to him, he did so in the following refined and polished language:—"Thou most beautiful, charming and accomplished Miss, will your ladyship, by an unmerited condescension, hand to your most obsequious and devoted friend, that pair of ignipotent digits, in order that I may exterminate the excrescence of this nocturnal cylindric luminary, that its refulgent resplendency may dazzle the ocular optics of our vision."

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.

The following proclamation was issued to-day.

A Proclamation by the President of the Confederate States of America:

Whereas Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has by proclamation announced the intention of invading this Confederacy with an armed force for the purpose of capturing its fortresses and thereby subverting its independence, and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of foreign power; and whereas it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion and to defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and the usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, inviting all those who may desire by service in private armed vessels on the high seas to aid this Government in resisting so wanton and wicked an aggression, to make application for commissions or letter of marque and reprisal, to be issued under the seal of these Confederate States. And I do notify all persons applying for letters of marque, to make a statement in writing, giving the name and a suitable description of the character, tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each [illegible] number of the crew, and to sign said statement and deliver the same to the Secretary of State, or to the Collector of any port of entry of these Confederate States, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State. And I do further notify all applicants aforesaid, that before any vessel, the owner or owners thereof, and the Commander for the time being, will be required to give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessels, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condition that the owners, officers and crew who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall observe the laws of these Confederate States, and the instructions given to them for the regulation of their conduct; that they shall satisfy all damages done contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and deliver up the same when revoked by the President of the Confederate States.—And I do further specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil and military, under the authority of the Confederate States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties incident thereto.—And I do, moreover, solemnly exhort the good people of these Confederate States, as they love their country, as they prize the blessings of free Government, as they feel the wrongs of the past and these now threatened in an aggravated form, by those whose enmity is more implacable because unprovoked, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted for the common defence, and by which, under the blessing of divine Providence, we may hope for a speedy, just and honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Confederate States to be affixed, this seventeenth day of April 1861.

By the President.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

R. TOOMBS, Sec'y of State.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

Notwithstanding the gravity of the occasion, the whole tenor of this proclamation is so ridiculous that one of its effects at the South is necessarily to create mirth. The idea of retaking the forts and arsenals now in possession of the Confederate States, with any amount of force at the command of Old Abe, is itself preposterous. But supposing the thing practicable at all, a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers for such a job as that is about as absurd as would be a call for a tumbler of water to extinguish the conflagration of a city. If the call had been for seven hundred and fifty thousand volunteers it would have been relieved somewhat of its comic aspect. But not even seventy times seventy-five thousand men could suppress the combinations now formed to uphold the flag of the Confederate States, and protect its soil from the tread of an invader's foot. Never, never will the old flag of that once honored Union, now dishonored forever, be seen to float over a fortress or arsenal within the limits of our Confederacy.

Let the myrmidons of Abolition power come, if they dare, and come, if they can, across our frontiers. Their ranks will dwindle and disappear like snow-flakes beneath a fervid sun, and our sacred soil will drink their blood as the thirsty sands of the desert absorb the passing shower.

The seventy-five thousand men will find the District of Columbia too hot to hold them before a July sun shines down upon their bristling bayonets; and when they take their line of march, it will not be with stately steps, but rather more after the style in which their Commander-in-Chief reached Washington City to take his oath of office. The inevitable and swift result of the present issue will be the secession of the slaveholding States from the Northern Confederacy, and their union with the Confederate States. The Government they are now under is not the Union of our fathers. It is no longer the United States, but a sectional, Abolition-ridden Confederacy. The choice is before the border slave States, to unite their destinies with their brethren of the South, or to draw their swords against them, and aid Lincoln and Seward to wage the "irrepressible conflict," which they have inaugurated for the destruction of our social institutions.—There need be no misgivings to the decision those States will make. But whether they come to us soon or late, or whether they stand idle as neutrals while the war is waged, we have no fears but that the starred flag will wave in triumph over the prostrate forms or the flying footsteps of every hostile soldier that crosses the borders of the Confederate States. As to the effects of threatened blockades, our people are prepared to endure cheerfully all its inconveniences. But a tremendous retribution will be wreaked upon Northern commerce, in return for every blow at our intercourse with foreign nations.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

☞ See 3d page for the latest news.

By the Governor of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States have by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a Constitution and organized a Government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a seperate independent and foreign power; and whereas the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power "to declare war," and until such declaration is made, the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and whereas, on the 15th inst., the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, has issued a Proclamation calling for a force of seventy-five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said Proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, has declared, at its last session, that the State of Virginia [illegible] Virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and subsequently the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has reaffirmed in substance the same policy, by almost equal unanimity; and whereas the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed, and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and have failed in that attempt through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influence which operate to produce this proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to bear upon this Commonwealth, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Virginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled: Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within this State forthwith to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this proclamation to report to the Adjutant General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this 17th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth.

(L. S.)

JOHN LETCHER.

"SHEARING THE WOLF."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that Mr. Lincoln has sent down a fleet to Charleston to maintain our "rights" under the federal constitution. We are entitled to occupy and possess the fort there, and mean to do it, say the Republicans, regardless of consequences. Millions of money may be expended, thousands of lives lost, the country may be torn by dissensions, and humiliated before every nation; but, no matter, we shall at least prove that there is a "government." This plan of forming "a more perfect Union," and insuring "domestic tranquillity," reminds us of Edmund Burke's story about shearing the wolf, given in his eloquent philippic against the continuance of the American war. He said:

"The noble lord tells us that we went to war for the maintenance of our *rights*; the King's speech says he will *go on* for the maintenance of our rights. Oh, invaluable rights, that have cost Great Britain thirteen provinces, four islands, a hundred thousand men, and seventy millions of money! Oh, inestimable rights, that have taken from us our rank among nations, our importance abroad, and our happiness at home. * * All this we did because we had a *right* to tax America! Miserable and infatuated ministers! Wretched and undone country! not to know that right signifies nothing without might—that the claim, without the power of enforcing it, is nugatory and idle! We had a right to tax America! Such is the reasoning by which the noble lord justifies his conduct. Similar was the reasoning of him who was resolved to shear the wolf! What! shear a wolf? Have you considered the difficulty, the resistance, the danger? No, says the madman, I have considered nothing but the right! Man has a right of dominion over the inferior animals. A wolf has wool; animals that have wool are to be shorn; therefore, I will shear the wolf!"

Now; the Republicans have not considered the cost of subduing the South.—Could the Confederate States be forced to remain in a Union odious to them, and forced to send representatives to our national councils, would not such an alliance be like the Eastern penalty of carrying about a putrefying corpse? But the thing is impossible.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The war which is now being inaugurated, (says the Alexandria Va. *Sentinel,*) is justly chargeable to the undecided action of the Southern States which have stood aloof and allowed a Northern foreign party hostile to her dearest interests to seize the reins of of power, instead of uniting as one man to oppose the inroads of the enemy before they obtained entire possession of the Government army, Navy and Treasury. In this Virginia will have to bear a large share of the responsibility. Had she taken a bold step at once and defied Black Republicanism the whole South would have rallied around her as one man and we should have had nothing to fear. Now we find ourselves distracted, and an inefficient body of men in Convention at Richmond tampering with the subject of asserting our rights until the war has actually begun. In this move it cannot be said the South is responsible. Threatened with a large naval force coming to reinforce a fort which commanded the entrance to her harbor she was compelled to act promptly to meet the invading foe.

The Banner.

J. J. STEWART, W. L. SAUNDERS, } Ed'rs. Pro'r

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan County.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Southern Rights men in Salisbury on the 7th of May next, (Tuesday of the County Court.) Senator Bragg, Hon. D. M. Barringer and Gen. J. A. Young have consented to be present and address the people on that occasion.

There will be a pole-raising and the flag of the Confederate States will be thrown to the breeze on the same day.

COM. OF ARR'MENT.

April 20th, 1861.

Flag Presentation.

On last Friday evening the Rowan Rifle Guards, at the residence of [illegible] of her high regard for the Company.

The flag is the same as that of the Confederate States, except in the number of the stars.—It has one large star, representing North Carolina, and which exhibits eight points representing the seceded States.

After a goodly number of our citizens, both ladies and gentlemen had assembled, the fair doner proceeded to deliver the following animating address, and then transferred the Flag:

"Captain McNeely and gentlemen of the Rowan Rifle Guard! On! on! ye brave! who now march to victory or the grave! Go and vindicate the equality, the independence and the rights of the South. Go and sustain and defend your native North Carolina, and assist your comrade patriots and soldiers in placing her as another star on the glorious flag of the Southern Confederacy. And bear with you this banner, let it wave o'er deeds of great glory so that we may ever remember with pride and pleasure that our hands wrought what is borne by those to whom we are ever willing to entrust ours and our countrys honor."

Lieut. H. C. Jones, Jr., in behalf of the company replied in a few very appropriate remarks

The Battle Ground.

The time of negotiation and compromise is passed. It is useless to talk of the cause that has precipitated our happy country into the most horrible of evils. It is a verity—a mournful reality, our prosperous land is to be scourged by that, the most to be dreaded of all woeful calmities, CIVIL WAR. A united North on the one side, and a united South on the other—the one led on by a blind fanaticism—the other by the most powerful incentives that can inspire the heart of man to bravery and deeds of daring, the protection of liberty, of women, and of children. Peaceful, prosperous America will ere long be one military camp. Liberty is again to be subjected to a dreadful ordeal; and the [illegible] conflict and trial as for horror has rarely, if ever been witnessed. But we nerve ourselves to the task, and pray God that He may protect the right. If we waver our doom is forever sealed—we will lose all—we will be disgraced. We must fight, or become the subjects and slaves of men, who have proved themselves to be as incompetent and unfit to govern a free people, as they are heartless, mean and accursed.

Virginia, brave, glorious, old Virginia, will be apt to suffer most. Her geographical position and the concentration of the railroads about Washington, will destine her to become the natural battle ground in the tremendous conflict which will arise out of the present storm. Let any military man look at the railroad maps of mitchell or Appleton, and he will see that the whole of the Northern forces, that are transported by railroads, cannot be brought farther South than Baltimore, and between Washington and Acquia Creek is where the Southern forces can, with most convenience, be combined both by railroad and steamer. If a Northern force should have the audacity to attempt to operate South of this, or a Southern force operating North would be exposed to an attack in the rear, the way being upon railroads from the West. But we hope to see our armies rest not content until they have driven out the Goths and Vandals, and taken possession of Washington city, which of right belongs to us Let us be satisfied with nothing less. Wring the head of the arch-murderer, lying, skulking, blood hound Lincoln, from his shoulders, and cast him into the Potomac—enrich the soil with the blood of the fell and foul spirits of Abolition myrmidons that have contaminated with their presence the very atmosphere around the city, and purify it by burning Southern gun powder in the distruction of the vile and lawless cabinet that aspire to be the representatives of a free people.

Suicide.

On the 17th instant a German by the name of John Domler, who has been sojourning in Salisbury for some three or four months, and boarding with Mr. Buis, put a period to his life by committing that most horrible of crimes, suicide, with a pistol. He was found in his room lying on his back, with a pair of tongs in one hand and a single barrel pistol lying on the floor by his side. A chair was also turned over by his side, in which he was, doubtless, sitting when he committed the act. It is supposed that his pistol would not burst a cap, and he placed it to his heart and touched it off by fire held with the tongs. He must have died instantly from the size of the wound made in his breast and through his heart.

The following letter, found in his pocket, will explain the cause that induced him to his sad fate:

MR. BUIS—Dear Sir; You will find enclosed a letter, which will show you that a man who had charge of all the money I possess has absconded with the same, and left me totally ruined, without money and resources, among strangers in a strange country. Having no means to go any farther, and without any chance to earn a livelihood, I am compelled to put an end to my miserable existence.

Your unhappy friend,

JOHN DOMLER.

Sell all my effects—make yourself paid what I owe you, and use the balance to have my body decently buried. The letter you will find, also please forward to its address.

☞ We are requested to give notice that the Sabbath School celebration that was to come off in May, has been postponed for the present.

[illegible] since the days our fathers struck for their freedom and threw off the tyrannical yoke of George the III. About 6 o'clock the Rowan Rifle Guards formed in rank, on the old Courthouse hill, and marched to the Presbyterian Church for prayer. After which they repaired to the depot where the train was in readiness to bear them to the scene of strife. A large concourse of people had gathered there to bid them God speed in so noble a cause and utter silent prayers that they might soon return victorious to the booms of their families. The cars moved off amid the loud booming of cannon, the shouts of the multitude, the waving of handkerchiefs, and hats. The number of soldiers in all that left on that train from Rowan, Iredell and Cabarrus, were two hundred and thirty-five. All went off in fine spirits prepared to do their duty.

Gone to the War.

With a goodly number of our highly esteemed friends and fellow-citizens who have volunteered their services and gone to the war, is our worthy friend and co-editor, W. L. Saunders, Esq. He had just returned home from Chapel Hill, where he has been for some time in consequence of ill health, and though not entirely recovered now, on hearing that the Rowan Rifle Guards had been called by His Excellency, the Governor, he determined to be one among the first to strike for the honor of his State.—Our best wishes for his health and success in so righteous a cause.

☞ We give in this issue the most important news that has transpired in the last week. We especially call the attention of our readers to the prompt and decided reply of Gov. Ellis to Lincoln for Troops to subjugate the South. Gov. Ellis has acted well his part in this crisis, and though laboring under a serious indisposition, he still continues to battle for the honor of his State and the interest of her people. Gov. Ellis calls both Houses of the Legislature together on Wednesday the first of May next and when the Legislature convenes we trust that the members will as promptly and immediately pass an act calling a Convention of the people in order that we may sever the bonds that unite North Carolina with her bitterest enemies; then it will be for the Convention to determine where she shall go. For our part we think she should go with the South. It will require the united South to drive back the millions of the Northern bloodhounds that have sworn to subjugate or murder us.

Home Guard.

The elderly men of Salisbury have united themselves into a military corps, to be known as the Home Guard. They will have regularly appointed times to meet and drill; and each member in addition to a gun is required to possess himself of a revolver and sword.

The Branch Mint.

We learn from the Charlotte *Bulletin* that the Branch Mint of the United States, located at that place, was formally taken possession of on Saturday last by Col. J. Y. Bryce, in obedience to the orders of Gov. Ellis. The property is now regularly guarded by detachments of the Greys.

News from Virginia.

By the mail this morning, we learn that Fortress Monroe was reinforced on Sunday night by the Federal Government with fourteen hundred troops.

The Naval Magazine at Norfolk has been taken by the Virginians, with 3000 barrels of powder, vast quantities of loaded shell and other ammunition.

☞ We lear[illegible] that a negro man, belonging to Mr. Rendlem[illegible], was killed last Saturday on the Western N[illegible] C. Railroad. We have not heard the circu[illegible]stances which led to this unfortunate accide[illegible].

☞ Godey's [illegible]dy's Book for May is to hand, containing as u[illegible] a superb steel engraving, double extensiv[illegible]fashion plate; with many other illustrations [illegible]d drawings of interest to the ladies.

☞ We are [illegible]debted to Hon. Thos. Bragg for public docu[illegible]nts.

A law without a penalty is no law at all. Big sounding words will not have much effect against the walls of a Fort bristling with Columbiads. If they do not intend to dissolve the Union under any circumstances, it is equivocation to say that they "will first do all they can to prevent it," for that carries with it the idea that they will do something else when their efforts fail. They say that they will fight when the time comes, but do not tell us when they will consider the time as having arrived. They say that the Union cannot be maintained by force, that they will not suffer the application of force: and now since force has been attempted, they say there is no sufficient cause for so extreme a measure as disunion. If they ever intend disunion under any circumstances, they should tell us what they mean by teaching the people that it is no remedy for the evils complained of. And now when there is only one more excuse left in sight, the "border State Convention," tell us that if their *ultimatum* is rejected, they will pursue such a line of policy as the interests of North Carolina may dictate under the circumstances. This is the essence of equivocation, and the *if* is entirely superfluous. The Black Republicans know how much value to set upon this, as well as upon the much stronger ground of "no coercion." They have learned to regard all such as sound an fury signifying—a lame excuse: a kind of Spanish boast: a kind of whistle to keep up courage. It is a coin that wont pass among them, and it is time we were learning its value at home. It does not enrich a nation for its citizens to call a penny a shilling.

And thus we go on from dodge to dodge. The North follows up with one aggression upon the heels of another, as we retreat.—They have poured out upon us all the contempt that they are capable of expressing. Representative presses have denounced our peculiar social reputation as worse than Mormonism—as a peculiar institution kept for the same purposes, with the additional advantage of replenishing the slave market. They have read us our doom, and dared us all combined to attempt to avert it. They have shook the halter in our faces in advance. They have deliberately and knowingly sheltered and protected men that come to the south for the avowed purpose of cutting our throats. They have spurned every offer that we have made for compromise—offers that we would have once regarded as degrading for us to make. And it is high time that we were at least agreeing among ourselves what we will do if they kick this last excuse out of our reach as they have done on all occasions heretofore. If we are going to forsake the seceding States, let us do so at once, and let them know what to depend upon. Let us not fill up our blank patriotism by quotations from Southern papers that do not please us. Newspapers are often defective representatives of public opinion. So bad men in the North would be poor representatives of public opinion, *if public representatives did not endorse their badness.*—Let us not continue to get up big sounding resolutions of "no coercion," and yet submit to attempted coercion of our next neighbor. The question will shortly be presented to us whether we will stand by and see men, bound to us by every tie of sympathy and interest, shot down by hundreds and thousands, and we make no stir to aid them by men, money, or moral influence. If we attempt to aid them we dissolve the Union. There is no provision in the constitution for such squabbling.—If our patriotism is all gone, it is useless for us to deny that there *was* a chance to have prevented this by joining them sooner, Nothing but the madness of the North can save us now. If the North would hold off long enough, the "Unionists" would [illegible] amongst us, holding property amongst us, and bound to us by interest, as worse enemies than Northern union-hppocrites who may invade us some day under the pretense of protecting the union men amongst us. Such an invasion now would produce such an explosion as the French invasions produced in England in the days of the Jacobite conspiracies. But who knows what time and difference of circumstances may work?

The Union has been broken. The federal system has been violated. The government has been turned against us. And it only remains to be seen whether we will withdraw in a body and establish a government into which this great cause of quarrel can never enter (for if the border States do become free States, their people have none of the meddling nature of Yankees about them) or whether we will allow all party jealousies to bring on anarchy and civil war, and emerge after years of carnage into the enjoyment of that liberty that is now within our reach, and establish a government with an empty treasury and thinned population, and force the future historian to chronicle that this neighborhood was "Union" and that secession; that this family was union and that secession; that Guilford and Mecklenburg had altered very little during the whole existence of the "United States," &c., &c.—If the North would hold off awhile longer, the so-called unionists might bring about this state of things. They are cutting out work for [illegible] service to the country to shoot secession Democrats if troubles ever grow serious.—These are disagreeable truths, but it is time we were looking them in the face.—And it is high time that men who love their State better than party should think what they are doing. And to those whose selfishness alone will hear an appeal, I would say that the day may come when the tool will not fare much better than the victim.

NO EQUIVOCATION.

For the Bruner.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS' MEETING.

On Saturday evening, April 20th, a number of the citizens of the surrounding country convened at Mt. Vernon, to consult together upon the new and startling developments of the times and to embody their views upon the engrossing question of Southern defensive measures, now being so universally and necessarily agitated.

J. G. Fleming, Esq., was called to the chair, on motion of Wm. A. Luckey Esq., Wm. A. Luckey, sen., and E. P. Hall, were appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions, being presented by Wm. H. Krider, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, by the late Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, an infamous demand is made for men from North Carolina to fight our own brethren of this, our native South, we are now satisfied, beyond all doubt, that the final blow at reconciliation is struck—the coercion policy of the Black Republican powers is begun—the President has proved himself false and perfidious and his evil designs are now evident as the light of day:

Therefore, 1st. *Resolved*, That we do most heartily approve of the prompt refusal of our State Executive, Hon. John W. Ellis, to comply with the requisition of Lincoln to furnish troops for the infernal work of the Abolitionists, and [illegible] admire and applaud the readiness with which he has proceeded to secure our State Forts and arms, for the defence of our own people.

2nd. *Resolved*, That our warmest "God speed"—our truest admiration for their instant and courageous answer to the call of duty in a noble cause, are due to those of our patriotic fellow-citizens, who are now volunteering and many of whom are now on their way to assist the Governor in guarding our State borders against aggression.

3rd. *Resolved*, That delegates from this section be duly appointed to represent us in the Southern Rights Meeting in Salisbury on the 7th of May.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Mass Meeting to be held in Charlotte on the 20th of May, should be generally and largely attended by delegations, who should give voice to the sentiments of every portion of our State.

J. G. FLEMING, Chm'n.

WM. A. LUCKEY, sen'r. } Secretaries.
E. P. HALL, }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Proclamation by JOHN W. ELLIS, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS: By Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for 75,000 men to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the late United States: And, whereas, this highhanded act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, [illegible] but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free Republic, inherited from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse than foreign enemies on the ruins of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and Members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to meet in Special Session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the first day of May next. And I furthermore exhort all good citizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the Sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interests, as their first service is due for the sacred defence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty North-Carolina, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, and in the eighty fifth year of our Independence,

JOHN. W. ELLIS.

By the Governor,

GRAHAM DAVIS, *Private Secretary.*

If two neighbors were in controversy, and the one who profited most by the law was to persecute the other after cheating him, was to revile him in every possible way, follow him up, rub his fist under his nose, threaten him with a rope if he resisted, rob him of his private property and abuse him for it and dare him to help himself, and was to continue this for more than thirty years, and at last the injured man should turn upon him, and commence quarreling as lustily as his persecutor, and a third man who ought to be the friend of the persecuted man was to step up to him and tell him that he was to blame and all good citizens were long be ashamed of himself, he would show as much fairness as those who blame the South in this matter. And yet these men go on doing their utmost to excite our prejudices against the seceding States, and taking advantage of defects in their government—defects of which no [illegible] government is free—and dealing out [illegible] without [illegible]

[illegible] interference with, property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date!

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents and extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at 1 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to. Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 3.

Adjutant Generals Office, Raleigh, April 20th 1861.

The Volunteer forces of the State not already ordered into actual service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's Office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished [illegible] day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor. The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. F. HOKE, Adj't. Gen.

All papers in the State that have not published this proclamation, are respectfully requested to do so.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
63d REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA,
April 19, 1861.

To the Officers of said Regiment:

Meet in Salisbury on FRIDAY the 11th of May next for drill and inspection. The captains of companies will have their companies in Salisbury and under arms by 10 o'clock the day following; and all companies without officers will report themselves at the same time and place.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSENT, Ad'jt.

P. S. Captains will give their attention to section 1st. of the act, passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina which is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North-Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of [illegible] ding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrolments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

LYING LINCOLN.—It is now evident that Lincoln has deliberately *lied* in order to lull the South into inactivity. It was said, upon authority, that Sumter was to be evacuated some weeks ago. All believed it, and we hoped for peace therefrom, believing all the Southern forts would be abandoned and the seceding States left to themselves.

We respect an open, manly foe; but a mean, sneaking, lying rascal, such as Lincoln has proved himself to be, ought to have a mill-stone tied about his neck and be cast into the middle of the Potomac.—We have unjustly incurred the censure of being one of his apologists, for we never were; but we confess we did not believe him capable of such duplicity, hypocrisy and downright lying as is now evident.—Let him and his deluded followers share the fate of treacherous conspirators. Brutus kissed Cæsar and stabbed him. Lincoln kissed the South and is now trying to stab her.—*Raleigh Banner.*

CURE FOR SCOURS IN CALVES.—Take skimed milk and scald it; let it cool and skim again; put a table spoonful of pow. [illegible] and rosin for a dose, three times a day.

LATEST NEWS.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

We extract the following from the proceedings of the Virginia Convention on Saturday last:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
April 13, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Since you adjourned this morning, I have received another dispatch from His Excellency Gov. Pickens, which is herewith communicated. I consider it a duty to communicate any dispatch that may be sent to me by the Governor of a State.—In reply to the inquiry with which the dispatch closes, I have replied, "The Convention now in session will determine what Virginia will do."

Respectfully,
JOHN LETCHER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1861.

To Governor Letcher: Received your telegram. It is true Sumter was bombarded all day yesterday, after refusing to evacuate, and four vessels were off the bar with troops and supplies, waiting the tide to come in, and the fort was in signal with them. President Lincoln sent a special messenger, and informed me, in writing, that supplies would be put in, but asked no reply. Not a man at our batteries hurt even; the fort was furious in its fire on us. Our iron "battery" did great damage to the fort's south wall. Our shells fall freely in the fort; the exact effect is not known, but supposed to be serious, as they are not firing this morning. Our Enfilade battery dismounted three of its largest Columbiads. We will take the fort, and can keep sixteen mortars—ten inch—all the time on it, besides heavy guns, that will give no peace night or day. We can sink the fleet if they attempt the channel. If they land elsewhere we can whip them. I have now near 7,000 of the best troops in the world, and a reserve of 10,000 on our railroads. The war is commenced, and we will triumph or perish. This is my answer to you. Please let me know what will Virginia do, as I telegraph you candidly.

F. W. PICKENS.

Mr. Wysor, of Pulaski, desired to offer a preamble and resolution, but Mr. Price, of Greenbrier, claimed that his own resolution (for the limitation of debate) had precedence over any other business. Mr. Wysor asked the privilege of having his paper read, which was done as follows:

Whereas, official information has reached this Convention that hostilities have actually commenced in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., brought on by attempts on the part of the Federal Executive at Washington to supply provisions and reinforcements to Fort Sumter, a fortification within the jurisdiction of the State of South Carolina, by force of arms: Therefore

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of Virginia to unite at once in defence of their institutions, their rights and their liberties, and to make common cause with their brethren of the Confederate States, thus most unjustly assailed, in a war of self-defence.

The President decided that the preamble and resolution could not be received, unless the execution of the special order were suspended.

On motion of Mr. Price, the Convention adjourned.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 17.

The largest meeting ever held in this city took place to-day, at which resolutions were passed, censuring Governor Bryan for placing the State in a false position, repudiating his treachery.

NORFOLK, Va., April 17.

The excitement continues, and the strongest determination is manifested to resist Lincoln's war policy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17.

An immense meeting was held here, at which a resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, approving the course of Gov. Magoffin in refusing to furnish the quota of troops called for by the Federal Government from Kentucky. It was also resolved, as the sense of the meeting, that if war must come, Kentucky will go with the South.

PADUCAH CITY, April 17.

A meeting of citizens has unanimously adopted a resolution requesting Kentucky to give her whole support to the South.—Lincoln was strongly denounced.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

It has been stated, but not yet confirmed that the Government will call 150,000 additional troops; also, that engineers have selected positions in the arsenal at Washington for the defence of the city.

READING, Pa., April 17.

Ringgold's Flying Artilery, consisting of 108 men and four field pieces, have received a requisition from the Governor today, to set out for Harrisburg, the place of rendezvous. This is the first Pennsylvania company in the field.

ANSWER OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, April 18.

Gov. Harris replies to Lincoln's call on Tennessee for two regiments, that Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of her rights and the rights of her Southern brethren.

ANSWER OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.

Gov. Jackson tells Cameron that his requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Missouri will not furnish a man for such an unholy crusade.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW STEAMER KEDAR.

HALIFAX, April 18.

The new steamer Kedar, from Liverpool the 6th, has arrived. The sales of cotton in that market on Saturday were 20,000 bales, market buoyant and prices advancing. The steamer America's advices caused an advance of ⅛. Breadstuffs advanced, and provisions steady. Consols 91⅛@ 91¼.

Continental advices are warlike. At Paris the army is drilling for war. All the marshals of France were summoned to attend a council of war on the 8th April. Military operations are about to commence in Italy.

The *Niagara* took £35,000.

TENNESSEE TENDERING TROOPS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 16.—Gen. Gideon J. Pillow arrived here, yesterday, and has offered to President Davis a division of Tennessee troops.

SECESSION EXCITEMENT IN LYNCHBURG.

LYNCHBURG, April 15.—The people here are in the wildest state of excitement, the streets are crowded, and Southern flags are waving. The inhabitants are as one man for secession. Popular speakers are addressing them at different points in the streets.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

REINFORCEMENTS AT FORT PICKENS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—It is positively stated that the reinforcements at Fort Pickens amounted only to one captain and seventy men.—*Rich. Dis.*

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14.—There is considerable excitement here relative to the war movements, and crowds are assembled at all public places. The newspaper offices are beseiged by crowds eager for extras which have been issued through the day.

Various sentiments are expressed relative to the catastrophe at Charleston, and the report that Governor Morgan will call upon the State troops, meets with great satisfaction among the majority of the community, while it is condemned by many.

At the Government military and naval depots there is much activity, and the preparations for placing all the available Government force on a war footing are going on with great dispatch.

RICHMOND, April 18.—To Gov. PICKENS:—I came here last night. The ordinance is just promulgated, and the Confederate States flag floats over our capitol.

SECESSION IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—A tremendous meeting was held last night, at which it was resolved that Memphis is out of the Union; that there is no Union here. The City Council has appointed a Military Board, and appropriated $50,000 for the defence of the city. Citizens are arriving and equipping.

MONTGOMERY, April 15.—Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Mr. Breckinridge and Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, expressing themselves as greatly excited and sympathizing entirely with the South. Seven thousand men of the Border States, they say, are under arms and have offered to move at a moment's notice from the War Department at Montgomery.

WAR.

Baltimore, April 19.—A portion of the Seventh Regiment of New York attempted to pass to Washington. There has been a bloody fight, and several have been killed.

The Governor has proclaimed martial law.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 19.—Four steamers at Acquia Creek have been detained by Government, under the apprehension that they will be used for secession purposes. The agent here is endeavoring to have them released to-morrow.

The steamer *Pawnee* has troops, etc., on board, ready for further service.

Twenty men of the Massachusetts battalion who were attacted in Baltimore, were taken to the infermary here. Others were slightly wounded.

A strong guard is on duty at all the out-poats around the city to-night. Fully 5,000 troops are under arms in and around the city.

Strong Union sentiments pervade all classes of this city, and the depest regret is expressed for occurences at Baltimore to-day. There is no violent excitement, but a solemn feeling of anxiety and suspense is evident.

LATER.

At Baltimore only two soldiers are known to be killed and three wounded.—Seven citizens are known to be killed and five or six wounded. All is quiet there: the State troops and a full police are under arms.

ARSENAL AND WORKSHOPS BLOWN UP, ETC.

Baltimore, April 19.—The volunteers at their drill rooms are ready to carry outmartial law.

It is reported that the few Government troops stationed at Harpers Ferry, feeling unable to hold the public works against a superior Virginia force, blew up the arsenal and two principal workshops, and retreated to the Maryland side of the river.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The steamship Star of the West was brought into this port to-day a prize to the Confederate States flag. She has on board eight or nine hundred barrels of provisions.

The steamer habanna has been purchased by the Confederate States and will be transferred into a war vessel carrying eight guns and one pivot gun.

Troops continue to arrive here from the upper parishes.

BALTIMORE MD. April 18.—Gov. Hicks has refused to call out the military of Maryland, except for the purpose of protecting the State and the Federal Capitol, and not for that unless it becomes absolutely necessary. The secession feeling here and in Virginia is gaining ground rapidly.

REPLY OF GOV. ELLIS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—To the Secretary of War: Your dispatch is received, and if genuine—which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt—I have to say in reply, that I regard a levy of troops for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail

(signed,) JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, April 15.

To the Secretary of War:

Your despatch is received. In answer I say emphatically that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

(Signed.) B. MAGOFFIN.
Governor of Kentucky.

SEIZURE OF NEW YORK VESSELS.

Early yesterday morning, we learn, the Governor was informed that some packages of arms which had been purchased by the State of Virginia from a Northern manufacturer, and had been put on board a vessel bound for Richmond, were seized by the public authorities in the city of New York. This barefaced robery, being made known to the Governor, he immediately ordered the seizure of the steamer Jamestown, at City Point, and the ship Argo, from Bath, Maine, which were accordingly taken possession of, and are now in the custoday of the State. A U. S. revenue cutter was also seized at the same time. The necessity for these retalitory acts is deeply to be regretted, but Virginia will submit no longer to Northern insults and aggressions.

The arms that were seized were as much her property as the Capitol in Richmond. They were purchased fairly in a Northern market, and as she had neither the disposition or purposes to use them to the detriment of the North in any way, the seizure of them was an unprovoked act of spolition. She is no longer a member of the accursed Union, whose government is now in the hands of its destroyers; but she has entertained no hostile feeling or intention against one of the Northern States; but after this wonten act of enmity on the part of New York—a State that she has been all along on terms of the greatest friendship and commercial intimacy with—she trusts no further to her honor or to her sense of justice. VIRGINIA CAN PROTECT HERSELF.—*Petersburg (Va.) Express.*

GEORGE SANDERS ON THE CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—George N. Sanders has sent the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Mayor Wood and Augustus Belmont.

One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms, and the negroes are strengthening the military.—A peace will quickly be conquered.

Northern Democrats standing by the South and Northern States and people will not be held responsible for Lincoln's acts unless endorsing them. State sovereignty will be fully recognized.

New York protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Republican federal aggression.

Philadelphia should repudiate the war action of her State Legislature. The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey will be safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

FORT MACON TAKEN—THE SECESSION FLAG FLOATS OVER ITS WALLS, ETC.

CAROLINA CITY, N. C., April 14, 1861.

Dear Express: A large number of the citizens of Morehead and Beaufort and the cadets of the A. M. Institute of this place went over and took possession of Fort Macon to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. Lincoln will meet with a warm reception if he undertakes to re-take it soon.

When the secession flag went up, which now floats proudly from the ramparts, a salute was given which reverberated from ocean to sound and from banks to main.—The ranks of the "Union hopers" in this section are growing thinner and beautifully less, and submissionists are decidedly in the vocative.

The gallant Col. Pender, of old Edgecombe, led the patriot band who marched in for the security of their homes and their liber es. W. A. H.

RICHMOND, April 20.

The Railroad at Haver De Grasse destroyed. The telegraph wires are cut and the mails temporarily stopped beyond Havre De Grasse.

It appears that such detachments of the New York 7th Regiment as were willing to become the tools of coereion—the Regiment as a whole being opposed to such a course—reached Baltimore to-day. An excited mob met them upon their arrival at the President Street Station and began throwing stones at the cars containing them. The newly arrived companies abstained from resenting the attack, and, thanks to their own prudence, combined with the efforts of the police, succeeded in reaching the Camden Station, whence they were to start to Washington. A Massachusetts Regiment arriving about the same time was also stoned, and in reply fired upon the populace, killing a number of citizens and among others several highly esteemed in the community. We hear that Mr. Davis, Painter & Co., was among those killed. At last accounts the firing was still going on. The number of the killed is variously stated at from twenty to two hundred. The city volunteers, who sympathize with the South, had immediately mustered and Gov. Hicks had proclaimed martial law.

John W. Garnett, the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, had issued orders that the trains upon the Road were on no pretext to transport troops to or from Washington.

The people had torn up the Railroad tracks to prevent the passage of the trains and there is reason to believe that the telegraph wires were cut; both those connecting with the North and the South. P.

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!
Great Reduction in Prices.
SELLING
Off For Cash Only!
McNEELY & YOUNG

WILL sell their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices for CASH ONLY. We have been compelled by our long credit customers to adopt the above plan. From the reduction in prices it will be greatly to the interest of all who have money to spend for Goods to trade with us.

☞ *COME AND SEE*
McNEELY & YOUNG.

Notice.

We now make our last call on all persons having open accounts with us to come forward and settle either by CASH or NOTE.

We have waited too long already on a great many persons, and are determined now to close accounts. McNEELY & YOUNG.
April 20. 16 tf.

MILO A. J. ROSEMAN, M. D.,

HAVING studied in prominent Medical Colleges and Hospitals, both North and South, and having been practicing in the various departments for nine years with good success, he continues to offer his services to the public where he is located, and by strict attention to his profession will endeavor to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and holds himself in readiness at all hours, day and night, for professional calls.

Office at Roseman's Store.
April 22. 16 *6m.

PIN WORMS IN HORSES.—The N. E. Farmer gives the following remedy: Mix a gill of clean wood ashes with cut feed, and give the horse every other day one feed for a week, and watch the results. If you observe small white streaks about the anus, continue the doses for a week longer.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

APRIL 16, 1861.

Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bro's, Grocers

APPLES—dried	50 to 1 00	MOLASSES: Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON— Hams,	12½ to 13	Common,	34 to 45
Sides,	11 12	NAILS,	5 to 6
Hog Round,	10½ 11	OATS,	35 50
BEEF,	4 to 5	LINSEED OIL: per gallon,	1 00 to 125
BEESWAX,	25 to 25	TANNERS Oil: per gallon,	75 to 1 00
BUTTEB,	12 to 20	POTATOES: Irish,	40 to 50
CANDLES: Tallow,	15 to 20	Sweet,	65 to 7
Adamantine,	23 to 30	RAGS,	2 to 00
Sperm,	40 to 50	SALT: Sack,	$200 000
COFFEE: Rio,	15 to 17	Bushels,	1 00 to 0 00
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	SHEETING: Brown, 4-4,	8½ to 9½
COTTON,	9 to 10	SUGAR: Brown,	8 to 11
Cotton yarn,	90 to 1 00	Loaf,	14 to 17
CORN,	70 75	Clarified,	10½ to 12½
FLOUR: per 100 lbs	3.20 3.50	TALLOW,	10 to 12½
per bbl	7.00 7.50	TOBACCO,	37 to 00
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	WHEAT,	1.50 1.60
IRON: Bar,	5 to 00	WOOL,	30 to 35
Manila,	5½ to 00		
Tire,	5 to 5		
LARD,	12 15		
MEAL,	70 75		

WYATT'S
TONIC AND PILLS,
A SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE FOR
CHILLS & FEVER,
Fever and Ague,
AND ALL
BILIOUS DISEASES,
Prevailing in a Malarious Climate.

☞ Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C. ☞ Price $1 per Package. Six for $5.
April 16, 1861—15.

TOOTH-ACHE
STOPPED IN ONE MINUTE!
BY
Wyatt's Anodyne.

☞ Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C. Price 20 cts. [April 16—15

J. E. ROUTH,
Partner of the late E. P. NASH, and successor to
E. P. NASH & CO., Petersburg, Va.,
THE OLDEST BOOK AND PIANO HOUSE SOUTH!

THE business for years has been under my superuision, and will be continued in all its branches as heretofore.

REFERENCES—McIlwaine, Son & Co., Cogbill & Allen, Smythe, Stone & Banks, Venable & Morton, Sturdivant, Hurt, Gee & Co., Peebles, Plummer & Co., Martin, Tannahill & Co., late N. H. Martin, Bro. & Co., D'Arcy Paul, Britton, Todd & Co. [April 16—15tf.

PENMANSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD to return his thanks to those who patronized his School of Penmanship, the first course of which expired last week. And he would take this occasion to announce that in compliance with urgeant solicitations, from a number of persons, he will commence another course about the 15th of April. Those who may desire to take lessions, will find subscription lists at the Book Store, where they are requested to call and enter their names. In order to accommodate a number of young ladies who desire to take lessons, suitable arrangements have been made with Mr. Wilkinson for the use of his school room. Those having daughters who wish to take lessons are requested to enter their names on the ladies' list at the Book Store. S. A. HARRIS.
April 2, 1861. 13-tf

Goods for the Spring Trade.

WE are now receiving a lot of new and desirable Goods for the Spring and Summer trade. Our stock will not be as large as on former seasons, but will have a good assortment. We shall have a very handsome and select assortment of all kinds of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and will offer inducements this season rarely offered in this market, and especially to cash buyers. We are desirous of closing out our stock this Spring and Summer, and for that purpose offer goods at small profits.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our goods before purchasing.

BROWN, COFFIN & MOCK.
Salisbury, April 2, 1861. 13-2m

POSITIVE SALE
OF
Valuable Real & Personal Estate.

HAVING determined to leave Rowan County for the N. C. White Sulphur Springs, I offer for sale all my property in Rowan County, both real and personal—

Land, Town lots, Negroes, Stock,

Household and Kitchen Furniture. The land is in an improved state, and will be divided into small parcels, if desired, to suit purchasers. It is in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury and contains about

500 Acres;

well watered and good houses on it.

Also for sale **TWO COTTAGES** on main street, next to Dr. A. W. Long, and nearly opposite the Court House. The corner house now occupied G. Roberts as a Grocery Store. Three houses and lots and one vacant lot, adjoining the same. Two houses and lots near the Lutheran grave yard; one on Shinny Hill. Several valuable **NEGRO SLAVES,** house servants, and elegant cooks—together with a great variety of other articles.

I would sell any or all of this property privately, but unless sold before May Court it will positively be sold to the highest bidder, of which due notice will be given by hand bills. Determined to sell out and no mistake.

H. L. ROBARDS.
Salisbury March 28, 1861.

For particulars and terms, in my absence, apply to Wm. A. Walton or Wm. M. Barker, my authorised agents.
April 2 13-ts.

Dr. W. H. HOWERTON.

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN the town of **Salisbury**, offers his professional service to the citizens of the town, and surrounding country.

He, at all times, (unless professionally engaged,) may be found at the BOYDEN HOUSE.
Salisbury, April 2nd 1861. 13-tf

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.

CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am determined to settle these affairs.

THOS. E. BROWN.
Feb, 21. 35-tf

March 25th, 1861.
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his usual stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

comprising a rich assortment of all the latest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting in part of Silks, Bereges, Grenadines Berge Angisise, Mozambiques, Organdis, Chatleis; also, a large stock of embroideries, to all of which he asks a special examination—also a full assortment of Bleached Domestics, Linens, House-keeping goods, &c., &c.

A. MYERS,
No. 4 Granite Building,
Salisbury, N. C.
March 26, 1861. 12-tf

NORTH CAROLINA.
Foundry and Machine Works,
Salisbury, N. C.
FRERCKS & RABER,
SUCCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL Implements, Cultivators, Plows Corn-Shellers, Seed-Sowers, Horse-Powers, Thrashers, Thrashing, separating and cleaning Machines, Cider and Sugar Mills, Shafting and Machinery for Grist, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Winter's Patent Mulay Saw Mill and Waterwheels, Iron and Brass Castings, Forcings, and Finished Work of every Description.

Tobacco presses and Fixtures, and other kinds of Machinery, repaired at short notice.
Salisbury, April 2nd 1861. 13-tf

NO HUMBUG!
SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former patrons and the public generally that he is determined to make a change in his present business, on or before January next, and will commence selling his

EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Gents Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, &c., AT COST,
And Less than Cost,

from this date for the purpose of closing the balance remaining will be sold at public vendue.

Save all you can and call early at
M. HOFFLIN'S

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are respectfully invited to call up and settle immediately, as I need funds for my future arrangements. And all notes or accounts remaining unsettled on the 1st of January next, will be placed, without distinction, in my attorney's hands for collection. Don't procrastinate, a stitch in time saves nine.

M. HOFFLIN.
Dec 4 76-tf

BOOKS.

J. J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURnish at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generaly with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc. Also Pearce's large new map of the State of North Carolina.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest paterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, ect., etc.

Orders of anything in his line solicited.
Salisbury N. C, February 19. 7-tf.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of this Road will run according to the following schedule, on and after Monday December 3rd.

MAIL TRAN

STATIONS.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave, A. M.
Salisbury				8.45
Water Station	6	6	9.05	9.10
Third Creek	7	13	9.35	9.40
Waddell's T. O	5	18	10.00	10.00
Statesville	7	25	10.24	10.35
Plotts T. O	8	33	11.03	11.06
Catawba	5	38	11.25	11.30
Newton	12	50	12.12	12.52
White Sulphur	4	54	1.06	1.06
Hickory Tavern	6	60	1.30	1.40
Icard	10	70	2.15	
Morganton	11	81		

MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	Dist. of Sta'n.	Whole Dist.	Arrive.	Leave A. M.
Morganton	11	11		10.50
Icard	10	21	11.25	11.40
Hickory Tavern	6	27	12.00	12.00
White Sulphur	4	31	12.15	12.55
Newton	12	43	1.37	1.42
Catawba	5	48	2 00	2.05
Plotts T. O	8	56	2.33	2.43
Statesville	7	63	3.07	3.07
Waddells T. O	5	68	3.25	3.30
Third Creek	7	75	3.55	4.00
Water Station	6	81	4.20	
Salisbury				

The trains will pass at Newton.

JAS. C. TURNER. Eng. & Supt.
Salisbury. Nov. 27 1860 tf

Swan Island Guano
FOR SALE BY
SPRAGUE BRO'S.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority. SPRAGUE BRO'S.
March 19 11-tf

BLANKS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.
Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1858. tf—28

GEO. E. SMITH & CO'S
WHOLESALE
DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 243 NORTH THIRD STREET,
And Nos. 466 and 468 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE K. SMITH & CO.
EDMUND L. TRIMBLE. MARLON K. SMITH.
Sept 18-tf

THOS. SEMISTER,
HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.,
OPPOSITE COURT'S HALL,
SALISBURY, N. C.

All work warranted to be executed in a workmanlike manner, and orders punctually attended to.
Jan 8 1-6m

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL., awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

SALISBURY
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Sixth Session of this School will open the 11th of February, and close the 1st July.

The number of pupils has been increased, each term. We have a goodly number in school now, but would take a few more. If the number continues to increase Salisbury will have what it has never had, a permanent School.

TERMS:

Board with washing, fuel and lights, $50 per Term.
Tuition in English from $8 to $17.
Tuition in Latin $5.
Tuition in Music $15 to $20.
Use of Instrument $2.50.
Incidental expenses $1.00.
For further particulars address
A. D. WILKINSON,
Jan 22 3-tf] Principal.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, must now, to enable him, as far as his means are required, in establishing a reconstruction of the Union, decline selling, *except for cash.*

His stock is, and will be kept full and complete, at panic prices.

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

EXTRA NOTICE.

W. H. WYATT hereby acknoledges under the present depression in business, his sales for January over the corresponding month last year o have increased nearly 50 per cent.

The cash system will be continued, with an increased attention to business, and a well kept up good stock—affording purchasers of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnish, Spices, Seeds, Medicinal Wines, Brandys, &c., a like advantage in time and money, by giving him a call before purchasing.

All pharmaceutical preparations prepared and medicines dispensed by himself Day and Night.

SPECIALITIES, which should be kept in every family.

Wyatt's superior Cologne Water, at half the price of the imported. Prices 15, 25, 50 cts. & $100.

Wyatt's Invigorating Bitters, for General Weakness and Indigestion, Price 40 cts.

Do Tonic & Pills, for Chills & Fever, $100
Do Cordial for Dysentery, Flux, &c. 25 cts.
Do Toothache Drops, relief in 1 min. 20 cts.
Do Itch Ointment, certain cure, 25 cts.
Do Specific Pills, no tast or smell, $100
Do Pulmonic Balsam, for consumption $100

W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Wyatts Specific Pills.

Cure permanently with dispatch. Their early use will save expense and much future misery. They are complete and gratifying Success.—Perfectly safe under all circumstance, alike for male and female and Intirely free from taste and smell. Price $1. Sent by mail including five stamps.

Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist & apothecary Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street. Salisbury N. C.

HOW to do GOOD, and save money, use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have Dyspepsia, Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have Depressed Spirits, Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have no Appetite, Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have sick Stomach, Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have paines in the Side, Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you have Nervous Debility, Use WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you are in the habit of taking a morning Dram, Take WYATT'S BITTERS.

If you wish a Physical Invigorator, Take WYATT'S BITTERS.

Price 40 cts. Prepared by W. H WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Main Street Salisbury N. C.
April 2nd 1861. 13-tf

DOCTORS' CARDS.

Medical Card.—PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CURES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall,	Jamestown, N. C
Col. Samuel Bingham,	Mocksville, "
Archibald F. Carter, Esq.	" "
F. Dorsett,	Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

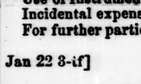
CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.
March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.
Salisbury Jan. 16, 1859.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT,



SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bason, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.
January 1, 1859. tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.
January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE

ROBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.
Feb. 21. 35-tf

W. L. SAUNDERS,
Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row.
January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS

TAKE pleasure in informing the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that they have opened and have now ready for examination at their store in Salisbury, North Carolina, one of the most extensive assortments of Goods ever brought to this section of country, which they will offer for sale

At prices that will astonish their Customers.

They would, therefore, advise you to call at once with all the cash you can raise, and save more by investing money in their goods than you could by any other speculation They have the most complete stock ever offered of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

And a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. We invite every one to call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
Oct 2-tf-67

A Book Bindery in Salisbury.
W. R. DICKS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Citizens of Salisbury and surrounding Country, that he has opened a **Book Bindery** in the Town of Salisbury. He solicits a share of patronage, confident that he will be able to merit it by his attention to business, and by the style and prices of his work.

Every Possible kind of Binding,

Including Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music Blank Books, Newspapers, &c. &c.

☞ Office over the Post Office.
Sept. 18, 1860. 1y.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "*give 'em fits*" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch. C. N. PRICE.
Jan 22 3-tf

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of **Upper Leather and Calf Skins,** for sale by
ma 11 J. B. BEARD.

HEAD QUARTERS, 63d, REGIMENT.—TO THE COMMISSIONED officers of said Regiment, by order of his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, an election will be held in the Court House, in Salisbury, on the 27th day of April next for Major General of the 4th division.

Appear at said place armed and equipped as a private at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

B. R. MOORE, Col. Commandant.
R. P. BESSENT, Adjutant.
March 19, 1861. 11-5t.

LAND FOR SALE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 330 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C. R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improvements. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.
March 19, 1861. 11-10 mos

Superior Stock for Sale.

A FINE YOUNG JACK FOR SALE, OF best Bed igree; 4 young North-Devon Bulls. Also Heifers in calf, by a Patterson Bull; South-Down Buck and Ewe Lambs, by my $100 Buck, pure and fine at cheap rates.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 19, 1861. 11-6mos
☞ Asheville News copy 6 months.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN named Trustees in an assignment made by William Rowzee for the benefit of divers persons therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Rowzee in any right whatever, to settle the same with the undersigned or with R. E. Love, Esq., at his office, by the 1st day of May, 1861, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

JNO. I. SHAVER,
C. G. FOARD.
Trustees.
March 5, 1861. tf.9

GROVER AND BAKER'S
Noiseless Sewing Machine,
FOR PLANTERS' USE

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Mahine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeaors to make a reliable machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE;

a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

WHAT SOUTHERN PEOPLE SAY:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes excellent stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and I do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Widdicombe, Washington, D. C.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grove & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*L. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. H. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden C. H., S. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equalled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Lutitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Clemson, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine for twelve months. I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any othe .—*Mrs Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use.—This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. L. Walker, Merrit's Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect.—It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Brokow & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for several months, and has given entire satisfaction. It dees not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or thread, or gives trouble or delay in its management. Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used, constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Geo.

"The Grover & Baker Seing Machine has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring; and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerleys, Lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use for three times the cost of it"—Hon. Judge McGuire, Munroe, La.

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them; all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.

OFFICE OF EXHIBITION AND SALE:
495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 249 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P. Stovall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas.

R. & A. MURPHY, Agents,
Salisbury, N. C.
June, 25, 1860. 53-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

3000 lbs. Blue Stone. 3000 lbs,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

50 Bushels Clover Seed. 50
nice and clean, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

2 4 0
Thermometers for Curing Tobacco,
From 210 to 240, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10,000 Lbs. 10,000
Pure White Lead in Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1000 Gallons 1000
Pure Linseed Oil,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40 Bbls. Tanners' Oil. 40
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Ague and Fever Cured or No Pay
Enniss' Ague and Fever Pills, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

1840 1840
Medicinal French Brandy,
Given up by judges to be the best ever brought to this market, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Fluid and Kerosene Oil,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSO ENNISS

Spirits Turpentine,
By the gallon or barrel, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Varnishes.
Japan, Damar, Coach, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

40,000 40,000
Cigars from $7.50 to $40 per 1000,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Five Jars Quicksilver,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Teas.
Golden Chop, Choice Imperial, Choice and Fine Young Hyson Teas, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Electric Machines,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

Linton & Woodward's Scotch Snuff,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS.

10 oz. Sulphate Morphine,
At a low price, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.

25 Lbs. Gum Opium, Turkey,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNISS..

Thompsonian Medicines
Always on hand, for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS.
sept 18-c

LAND FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND LYING IN ONE Mile of the Court House in Salisbury, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, known as the place on which the late Dr. Geo. R. Johnston lived. There is a large and commodious dwelling, with all necessary outbuildings, on the place, all new. There is one hundred acres of bottom and seventy or eighty of wood land on the place; the cleared land is fresh and in good cultivation, the place will be divided if required in lots to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on Mr. Wm. Crawford, who lives on the place; for further information call on

R. F. JOHNSTON, Mocksville, N. C.
Y. S. DEAN, Statesville, N. C.
October 9, 1860. tf
Watchman copy.

Is it Possible to Do Better?

WITH an experience of more than a quarter of a century during which time, THOUSANDS OF CHOICE PIANOS, have been sold, and we can add with truth, "Without ever selling a bad one." Having superior facilities for the selection of the "VERY BEST PIANOS," we offer them upon BETTER TERMS than similar good instruments can be procured North or South.

Some of our late styles have been sold as soon as they were seen and tried, the principal attractions are the RICH, DEEP, MELLOW TONE and delicate touch.

To our friends who prefer ordering direct from us, we offer the greatest possible inducements and advantages, i. e., we will send select Pianos subject to the severest trial and warrant them for FIVE YEARS. No responsible house can do better. E. P. NASH & CO.,
Petersburg, Va.
Nov 13 73-tf

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved.

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

THE MOST SIMPLE, ECONIMICAL, AND durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of wash-day.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in oppposite directions, rapidly creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 Beekman St., New York.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.
March 6th, 1860.

SHOES! SHOES!

AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASsortment of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.
April 10. 42-tf

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
10.000 LBS. SUGAR.
3,200 lbs Coffee.
50 Hhds Molasses.
SPRAGUE BRO
May 29 49-tf

JEWELRY,
WATCHES AND CLOCKS
BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in sets or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chatlain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Castors, &c. &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition.

Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by

H. W. RUPP,
Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C
June 19. 52-

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and indispensable article in Domestic Economy. These Machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS
Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46—tf

Frercks and Reader's Foundry.
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCBIBERS beg leave to give notice that no suspension of their business will take place in consequence of their late disaster by fire. They have made temporary arrangements by which they will be enabled to carry on their operations, and in the course of a few weeks they will have a new building erected, larger and better adapted to their wants than that destroyed. They are prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them. They beg leave to tender their thanks to the public and the fire brigade for the timely and valuable services rendered on the occasion of the late fire.

FRERCKS & RAEDER,
Salisbury, N. C.
Oct. 30, 1860. 71—tf

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the **BEST** that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.
July 26, 1858. 6 tf.

OYSTERS
OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.
Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859

HESPER:
AND
OTHER POEMS.
BY
THEO. H HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN PRESS. a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy.—Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1861.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY
IN SALISBURY.
TO FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements to commence the MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in the town of Salisbury, take this method of informing farmers that they are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR TOBACCO,

We will purchase in any quantity to suit sellers, though we desire to buy a large amount. Farmers will have no need to send off their crops to distant markets, as we will pay the highest cash prices. Give us a call.

CLARK & REEVES.
May 1. 45-tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One an Two Years.

Apply to me, o to R A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury
A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 10, 185 . 27—tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO me are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to have money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come up promptly. R. P. BESSENT.
Nov. 29, 1859. 23-tf

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS Almanac for the year 1861. for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.
Oct. 28. 70-tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.
Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,
GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low TERMS CASH.

WARANTED.
WYATT'S
TONIC CORDIAL.
One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever got up for
DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
FLUX, CHOLIC,
And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and adults.
PRICE—25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Maine street, Salisbury, N. C.
June 19.

SUPERIOR
COLOGNE WATER
Treble Distilled From
FRAGRANT FLOWERS
BY
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary.
Nos. 186 & 188, *Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

BEST BURNING FLUID,
(80) EIGHTY CENTS (80)
PER GALLON.
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

75 CTS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.. 75 CTS.
PURE,
PER GALLON,
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CIDER VINEGAR,
Only Thirty Cts. Per Gallon
At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Spices of all Kinds,
For Pickles, Preserves, &c.,
Superior in Quality and Lower in Price than at any Store in N. C.
W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

NORTH CHROLINA
BLUE STONE!
SUPERIOR to any imported and one-half Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury N. C.

PILLS
AND
OINTMENTS
OF ALL KINDS,
SYRUPS, CORDIALS, ESSENCES,
Extracts, Bitters, and
Patent Medicines Generally.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT. No. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CHILLS AND FEVER,
Fever and Ague,
AND ALL
BILLIOUS DISEASES
Prevailing in a Malarious Climate,
Speedily and Permanently Cured by
WYATT'S TONIC AND PILLS.

During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been unprecedented.
Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.
Price $1 per Package, 6 for $5. A liberal discount to Merchants.

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN CHEMICALS
Perfumery, Soaps,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses & Shoulder Braces,
TOILET ARTICLES,
Pure Wines, and Liquors for Medicinal Uses
GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,
Glass, Dry Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality

WYATT'S REMEDY
An Unfailing specific
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,
In a few days.

It has no taste, does not interfere with diet or effect the breath. Prepared and sold Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Price $1, and sent by mail enclosing 4 stamps to prepay postage.
Sept. 4 68-1y.

A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST
EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
Dry Goods
AND
CLOTHING,
AND
GROCERIES,

Are now opening at the Subscriber's ever
Exhibited in Salisbury,
And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ No trouble as usual to show Goods at
S. FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of **Country Merchants,** to his large and varied Stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,
which he will sell at **Wholesale** as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SKIRTS in endless variety at S. FRANKFORD'S.
Oct. 9, 1860. 38—tf

New Family Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY, N. C

A NeW Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the **Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store,** he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS.
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar,
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country pro with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to give them a call.
J. B. BEARD.
Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

BARREL STAVES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ENTER INTO a contract to purchase a large quantity of White Oak Staves suitable for making whiskey barrels.

Persons having white oak timber will find a profitable business by making early apllication to M. & E. MYERS.
Aug. 28. 62-tf

YDEN HOUSE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.
Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest Brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by J. B. BEARD.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!!
For the cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE
MAKORA ARABICA,
DISCOVERED BY A
MISSIONARY,
WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the Makora Arabica, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption.
It cures Bronchitis.
It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
It cures Asthma, Scrofula, and impurities of the Blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learne physicians in Europe. He has forwarded to us in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cases which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the manner of obtaining it.

We intend a knowledge of this remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the Makora Arabica direct from Smyrna through the house of Cieco & Gyllppus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Imps. of Drugs and Medicines,
61 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Prospectus of the State Journal.

Having become the proprietor of the *Democratic Press*, I have merged that paper into the STATE JOURNAL, which will be published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The STATE JOURNAL will advocate Democratic principles in the broadest sense, and will support and defend Democratic measures and their advocates as they are presented and as occasion may require. In other essentials it will be my aim to make the paper, what its name denotes, a State Journal—eschewing all sectional considerations and working for the entire State and her common interests.

As soon as arrangements can be made the whole paper shall be remodeled and printed with new type, on good paper, and in a superior manner.

The Editorial department will be properly attended to in its various branches, and will speak for itself. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the management of the paper.

The *terms* of the State Journal will be as follows:

Semi-Weekly, per annum,	$4 00
Weekly, " "	2 00

These terms will be insisted upon *invariably in advance.* No name will be put upon the list without the money, and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid, unless the subscription be renewed. I am satisfied, from years of experience, that upon no other footing can any newspaper hope to succeed.

Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates:

One square, first insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent "	25

A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisers in the Semi-Weekly.—In the Weekly edition the full rates will be charged.

JOHN SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Nov. 27, 1860.

The Newspaper of the South.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY gives the latest and most reliable political, commercial and general news from all parts of the world. Its special correspondents furnish by Mail and Telegraph, full and early accounts of everything of interest that transpires in the great cities of Europe and America.

The News of the South Receives Special Attention.

Politically, the Mercury represents the States Rights resistance element, and advocates the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security

Daily Mercury, 1 year *in advance,*	$10 00
Tri-Weekly " " "	5.00

No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order.

R. B. RHETT, jr.,
Charleston, S. C.
Nov27 75-4t

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!
Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH
R. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE
(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)

follows:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,
and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the ajdoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.
Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

Fine Shirts and Collars.

IF you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.
19-tf.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SEAMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by SPRAGUE BRO'S.
May 29. 49-tf

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

PAY your toll and save prosecution and cost.
R. L. BOARDS.

Dr. J. Bowen Dodge,
SPECIAL AGENT,
BEAUFORT, N. C.

All made from a pure and concentrated Wine, which is about double the strength of other Wines, and is imported only by the house in the United States, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bogberry.

WE CHALLENGE
THE WORLD
TO PRODUCE
THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered a Balm "known only to the Indians of North America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir too," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Weakness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers and all public

[illegible] they will prove [illegible]

[illegible] as a Beverage, they are pleasant, [illegible] cent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilerating effects of Brandy and Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDDIFIEL & CO.,
Proprietors,
78 William Street, New York.
And for sale by
HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Sole Agents for Salisbury.
June 26. 53-1y.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in its recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hope, unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted individual taking it, and must act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Habitual, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Chole-lence, Jaundice, Plaintive, Female Weakness, &c, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use Mare giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE LIVER INVIGORATOR BEFORE BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

— ALSO. —

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic but active Cathartic used in his practice more The constantly increasing have long used the PILLS, all express in regard to their them within the reach of all. The Profession well know on different portions of the the FAMILY CA- has, with due reference to been compounded from a table Extracts, which act alimentary canal, and are where a Cathartic is rangements of the ness, Pains in the Costiveness, Pain the whole body, frequently, if neglected, ver, Loss of Appe- sation of Cold over ness, Headache, or all Inflammatory Children or Adults. Purifier of the Blood flesh is heir, too numerous ment. Dose, 1 to 2

CATHARTIC PILLS

thartic PILL is one which the proprietor has than twenty years. demand from those who and the satisfaction which use, has induced me to place that different Cathartics act bowels. THARTIC PILL- the well established fact variety of the purest Vegetable on every part of the general and acts in all cases- such as Dis- Stomach, Sleepi- Back and Loins, and Nervous- over from sudden cold, which end in a long course of Fe- bile, a Creeping Sen- the body, Restless- weight in the head, Dizziness, Worms in Rheumatism, a great and many diseases to which to mention in this advertisement.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
335 Broadway, N. New York.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!

A. MYERS, No. 4, GRANITE BUILDING, calls the attention of Gentlemen to his magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

which, for style, durability and quality, cannot be surpassed. He invites an examination from those wishing to purchase.
March 13. 38-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS FARM CONTAINS ABOUT 120 acres of land, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, on the Bridge Road, now known as the [illegible] house, and all necessary out buildings on the land. Terms made easy. Persons desiring to purchase will please apply to.

A. HENDERSON.
Salisbury Sept. 11, 1860. tf.

To Country Dealers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN REceipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce. SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29 49-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorised agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added
R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

MICHAEL BROWN,
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments tobe sold in this Market or shipped to other Ports.
Feb. 7, 1859. tf.

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for Green and Dry Hides. Apply to
J. B. BEARD.